

Supplementary Information

Tree height and hydraulic traits shape growth responses across droughts in a temperate broadleaf forest

Ian R. McGregor, Ryan Helcoski, Norbert Kunert, Alan J. Tepley, Erika B. Gonzalez-Akre, Valentine Herrmann, Joseph Zailaa, Atticus E.L. Stovall, Norman A. Bourg, William J. McShea, Neil Pederson, Lawren Sack, Kristina J. Anderson-Teixeira

List of Tables

1	Table S1: Species-specific bark thickness regression equations	2
2	Table S2: Species-specific height regression equations	3
3	Table S3: Palmer drought severity index (PDSI) by month for focal droughts	4

List of Figures

1	Figure S1: Map of ForestGEO plot showing TWI and location of cored trees	5
2	Figure S2: Time series of Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) for the 2.5 years prior to each focal drought	6
3	Figure S3: Height by canopy position across the three focal droughts and in the year of measurement (2018)	7
4	Figure S4: Comparison of Rt and ARIMA results, with residuals, for each drought scenario	8

Table S1: Species-specific bark thickness regression equations

Species	Equations	r.2
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	$\ln[B] = -1.56 + 0.416 * \ln[DBH]$	0.226
<i>Carya glabra</i>	$\ln[B] = -0.393 + 0.268 * \ln[DBH]$	0.040
<i>Carya ovalis</i>	$\ln[B] = -2.18 + 0.651 * \ln[DBH]$	0.389
<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	$\ln[B] = -0.477 + 0.301 * \ln[DBH]$	0.297
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	$\ln[B] = 1 * \ln[DBH]$	
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	$\ln[B] = 0.418 + 0.268 * \ln[DBH]$	0.256
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	$\ln[B] = 0.346 + 0.279 * \ln[DBH]$	0.246
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	$\ln[B] = -1.14 + 0.463 * \ln[DBH]$	0.545
<i>Quercus alba</i>	$\ln[B] = -2.09 + 0.637 * \ln[DBH]$	0.603
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	$\ln[B] = -1.31 + 0.528 * \ln[DBH]$	0.577
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	$\ln[B] = -0.593 + 0.292 * \ln[DBH]$	0.087

Table S2: Species-specific height regression equations

Species	Equations	r.2
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	$\ln[H] = 0.332 + 0.808 * \ln[DBH]$	0.874
<i>Carya glabra</i>	$\ln[H] = 0.685 + 0.691 * \ln[DBH]$	0.841
<i>Carya ovalis</i>	$\ln[H] = 0.533 + 0.741 * \ln[DBH]$	0.924
<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	$\ln[H] = 0.726 + 0.713 * \ln[DBH]$	0.897
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	$\ln[H] = 0.708 + 0.662 * \ln[DBH]$	0.857
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	$\ln[H] = 1.33 + 0.52 * \ln[DBH]$	0.771
<i>Quercus alba</i>	$\ln[H] = 0.74 + 0.645 * \ln[DBH]$	0.719
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	$\ln[H] = 0.41 + 0.757 * \ln[DBH]$	0.886
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	$\ln[H] = 1.00 + 0.574 * \ln[DBH]$	0.755
all	$\ln[H] = 0.839 + 0.642 * \ln[DBH]$	0.857

Table S3: Palmer drought severity index (PDSI) by month for focal droughts

year	month	PDSI	rank
focal droughts			
1966	May	-2.98	2
	June	-3.40	2
	July	-4.08	2
	August	-4.82	1
1977	May	-2.96	3
	June	-3.28	3
	July	-3.61	3
	August	-3.68	3
1999	May	-3.63	1
	June	-4.21	1
	July	-4.53	1
	August	-4.64	2
other			
1991	May	-1.79	10
	June	-2.10	10
	July	-2.17	10
	August	-3.06	4

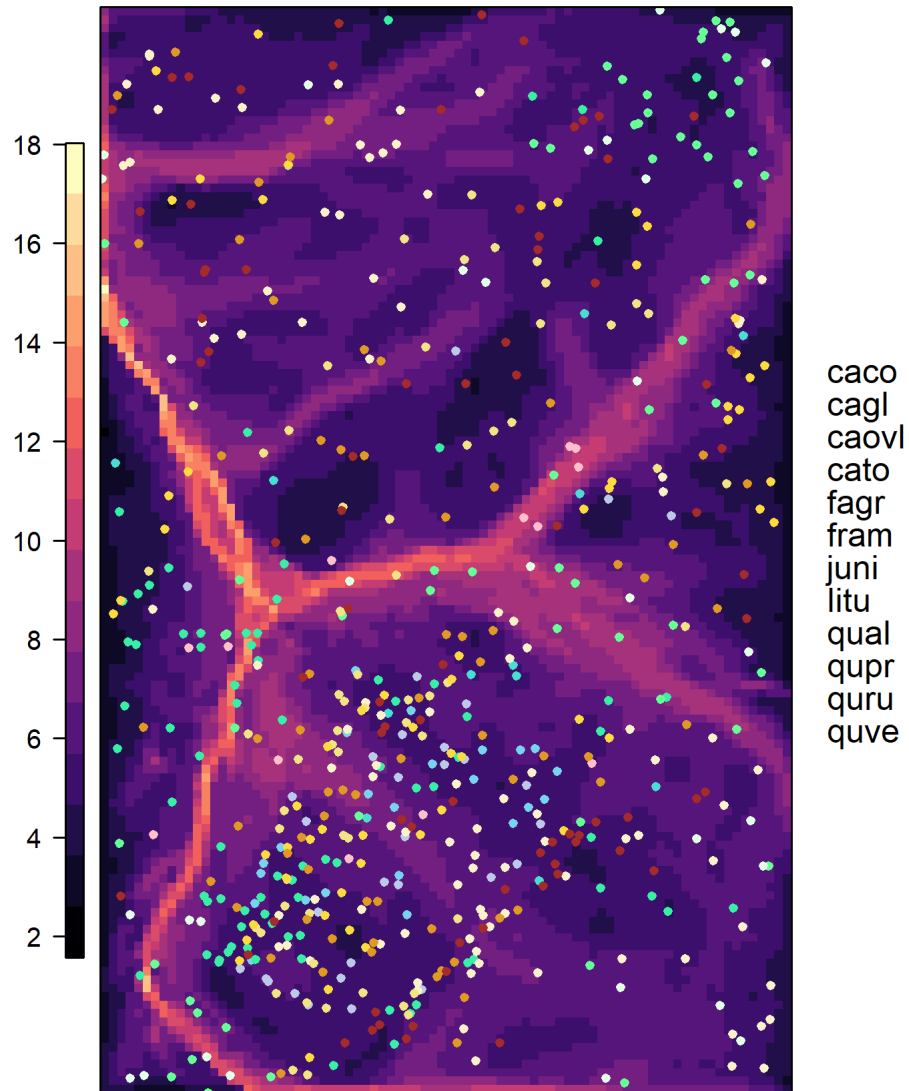


Figure S1: Map of ForestGEO plot showing TWI and location of cored trees

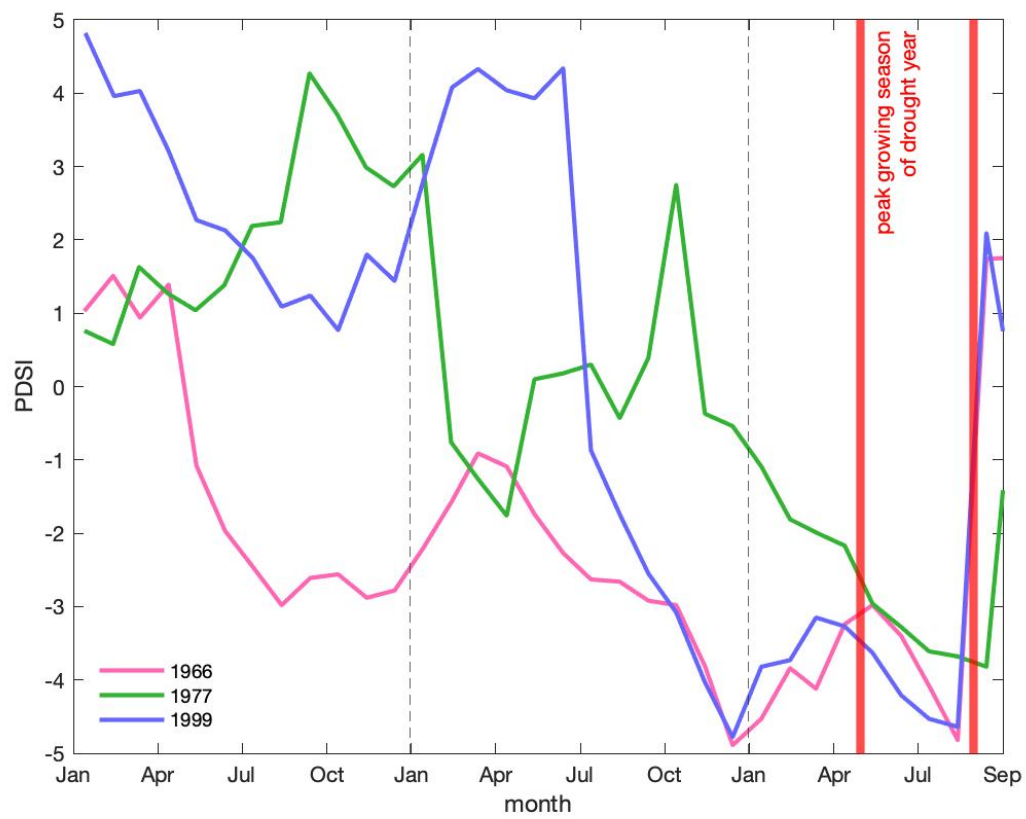


Figure S2: Time series of Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) for the 2.5 years prior to each focal drought

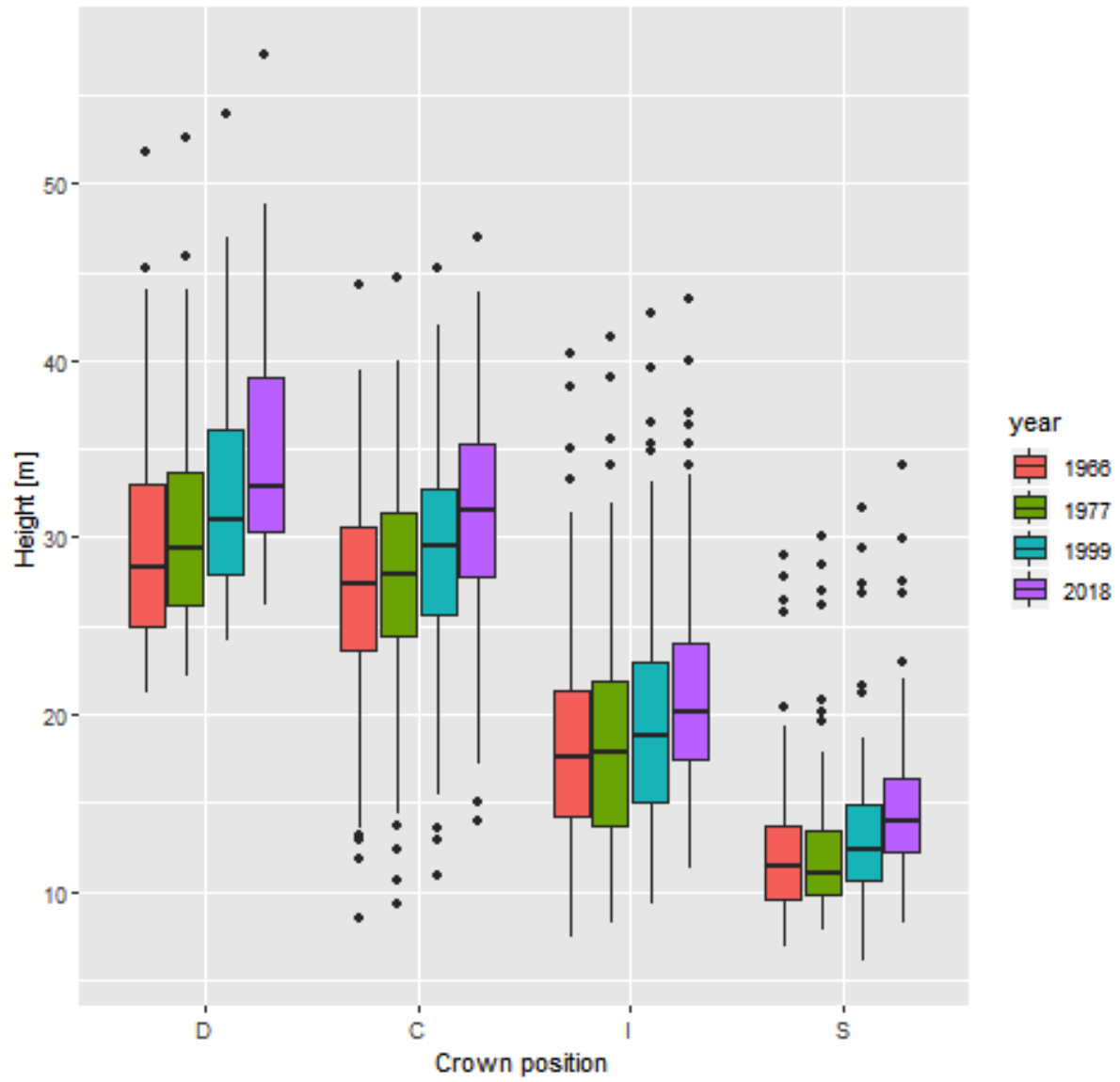


Figure S3: Height by canopy position across the three focal droughts and in the year of measurement (2018)

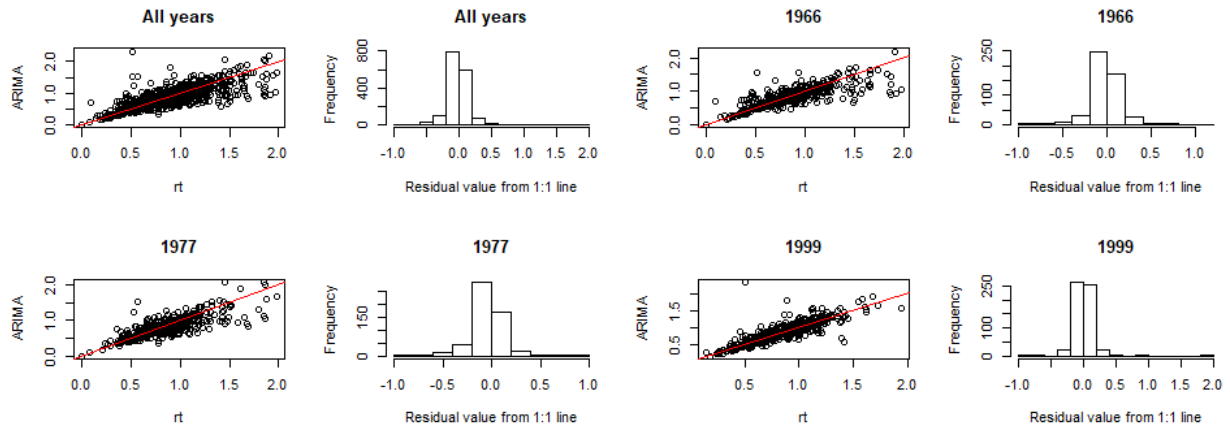


Figure S4: Comparison of R_t and ARIMA results, with residuals, for each drought scenario